

288. Later Roman slavery. Slaves in the civil wars. Clientage.
 Down to about 200 B.C. slavery, although mechanical and cruel, was domestic. The slave was a member of the household, on intimate terms with the master or his children, shared in the religious exercises, and the graves of slaves were under religious protection.¹ In the second century B.C. Roman expansion gained momentum and produced power and wealth. The factions of the city were fighting for control of the booty. Roman character became mechanical and hard. This affected the type of slavery. By 100 B.C. Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans had developed a system of holding slaves which was cruel and reckless, and slaves had acquired a character of hatred, venom, and desire for revenge. They were malignant, cunning, and hypocritical!²
 In the civil wars each leader sought the help of slaves. Sulla set free 10,000 of them, whom he put in the tribes of the city.³ After the battle of Cannae the Romans armed 8000 slaves whom they enfranchised.⁴ *JEmilius* Paulus sold 15,000 Epirotes. Marius made 90,000 Teutons captives at Aquae Sextias and 60,000 Cimbrians at Vercellae. When Marius offered liberty to slaves only three followed him.⁵ Sulla promised liberty to the slaves of the proscribed, if they would bear testimony against their masters. One did so. Sulla freed him, but then put him to death. Thus the slaves were the sport of political factions and leaders. The Roman conquests caused everywhere a certain servile temper. All conquered people were depressed into quasi-slavery. All had to pay a head tax, which was a mark of servitude. The Roman system reduced all to servitude. A late emperor called the senators " slaves in the

toga." When all
 were rendered *nil* under the emperor the slaves
 gained. They
 were not in worse case than the rest.⁶ During the
 conquests
 entire peoples became clients. If any one did not
 attach him-
 self as client to a great family he was lost. Freed
 women, for
 this reason, almost always fell into vice.⁷ Clientage
 became the

¹ Rossbach, *Rom. Ehe*, 23; Plutarch, *Coriolanus*. ⁸

Plutarch, *Sulla*, 9,

² Wallon, *DEslavage*, I, 406; II, 262. * Livy, XXII, 57.

⁵ Plutarch, *Marius*, 35.

⁶ Grupp, *Kulturgesch. der Rom. Jfaiserzeit*, I, 306. ⁷
Ibid. 271.